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## ROOSEVELT AND HUGHES.

Both Men Are Discussed Frankly and Fearlessly and Their Dispositions Laid Bare.

Much to our gratification and somewhat to our surprise, we have succeeded in securing the article referred to in the Chronicle a few weeks ago, touching the character and disposition of both Colonel Roosevelt and Judge Hughes.

It will be seen that the writer deals with the men in a frank and fearless manner and lays bare his views of them in words that are easily understood. We feel that the article will be read with much interest in spite of the fact that the writer declines to permit his name to appear with the article. The article follows:

"Now that Roosevelt has juggled with the Progressive nomination long enough to decide whether he can use it to his own personal advantage or not, ordinary mortals may calmly view the presidential situation.

### ABOUT ROOSEVELT.

"Teddy" should be the dearest thing in politics today. Why? Because he plays the worst kind of politics with sacred principles and because he dickers and trades with the common enemy. His egotism is appalling. Once in New York City, years ago, when he was on the police commission of that city and which was composed of three persons, two of them complained to the mayor, who appointed them, about Roosevelt's overbearing manner and when his attention was drawn to this complaint the Colonel calmly suggested to the mayor the reduction in the number of the commissioners from three to one, and, of course, he was to be the one. His suggestion was acted upon and he was the sole police commissioner for several years. Paradoxical as it may seem, he made the best police commissioner that New York City ever had. But his crowning piece of infamy, was, in my judgement, the way he treated the Progressive convention nomination, and this has resulted in the destruction of the Progressive party. I consider 'Teddy' today, as exercising less influence over the people than in any time in ten years, for he has killed the once great influence he had.

### ABOUT HUGHES.

"What about Hughes, the once, but not now, silent one? Well do I remember, a dozen years ago, how he stood before the Lexow investigating committee, his manner and dress suggesting the funeral director in its solemnity. He was totally unknown to the public up to that time. Hughes was not alone, of course, in this big job of investigating the big insurance companies, for Frank Moss, a fine lawyer, with a well established reputation as a graft investigator, was retained by the state to help Hughes, and Moss must be given a good deal of credit in this connection. They had, of course, all the moneyed men of New York to fight and the fearless manner of conducting the examination aroused a great deal of admiration for them, and as a result of their work much more stringent insurance laws were enacted in the public interest.

"These examiners had the great state of New York at their backs and loud protests came from the council to the witnesses against what they called the 'brutal' methods of examination. "The examination lasted a year, and when the opportunity came Frank Moss was elected district attorney and Hughes was nominated for governor. He was elected as a reformer and the first job he tackled was the wiping out of the race track evil.

"His record as governor was good, but by no means remarkable, for New York has had many greater governors than he. "Hughes is cold blooded and hard to approach. His treatment of a few friends who called on him to talk over the political situation before the convention met at Chicago is proof of this. His conduct and speeches since he received the nomination reveal the two-sided nature of the man.

"He is not entitled to be classed as

a great lawyer and I predict, that should he be elected, his administration will be safe and sane and differing but little from that of President Wilson, in his foreign policy anyway.

"To win, Hughes must have the old gang with him: Borah, Crane, Smoot and Wickersham, together with the Roosevelt crowd, for I feel that many republicans are satisfied with Wilson and will vote for him, and more than that, that he will come dangerously near being our next president.

"New York."

## FOURTH A SPLENDID SUCCESS

Delightful Day, Everybody Jolly and Not a Single Arrest, but Plenty of Sport.

Not in the history of Fourth celebrations in this county has a more perfect day greeted those who celebrated our national birthday in Crossville Tuesday of last week. A splendid crowd was present and the best of order and good nature prevailed throughout the day. There was not a single arrest, no one showed evidences of being under the influence of intoxicants and soft drinks and good eatables were plentiful and were enjoyed to the utmost by the large crowd present.

The band was out and enlivened the day with sweet strains of such familiar and inspiring airs as Dixie, and The Star Spangled Banner. The small boys and bright-eyed little lassies were ready in all the contests to which they were eligible.

The foot races, riding contests, bicycle races, slow races and fancy riding were a source of much amusement and general interest to the throngs that crowded the street.

It would take too much space for us to enumerate all the winners in the several contests but every one was satisfied with the decision of the judges and general satisfaction prevailed.

### PRIZE WINNERS.

Following are those who won prizes at the Fourth celebration:

Best decorated automobile, Mrs. Pearl Keyes.

Best lady auto driver, Miss Violet Haley.

Footrace for boys under ten years: Lawrence Burnett, first; Paul Burnett, second.

Slow mule race: James Wyatt, first; Clarence Adams second.

Fast mule race: Mr. Davenport, Grassy Cove.

J. H. Bradley, Biglick, brought the largest load of people to the store of W. F. Bandy and received the 25 pound sack of flour.

Best little girl horseback rider, Juanita Comstock.

Best young lady horseback rider: Miss McDaniel, Grassy Cove, first; Miss Ida Dorton, second.

Best looking young lady: Viola Haun, Crab Orchard, box of candy by E. P. Brewer.

Best looking married lady: Mrs. W. A. Reed, dishpan by Italy Bilyrey.

W. S. S. Tabor was awarded the box of cigars by Volner Hamby for being the ugliest man. Mr. Tabor said that had nothing to do with the taste of the cigars and that he enjoyed them fine.

Mrs. Lillie Bole, Lantana, was awarded a pair of \$3.50 slippers by Reed & Burnett for being the fattest woman.

In the high jump contest Clarence Hedgecoth received first prize and F. L. Miller second.

In the free-for-all foot race Richard Brady won first and Will Dunbar second.

In the potato race J. E. Burnett, Jr., won first and John Smith second.

In the sack race J. P. Philips won first and Charley Adams second.

In the bicycle race Will Dunbar won first and John Hale second.

### COME TO RHEA SPRINGS.

Best water, all amusements; good table, sensible rates. Railway round trip ticket sold on Fridays and Saturdays from Emory Gap to Spring City for 70 cents, good for ten days. Write for information.

Rhea Springs Company, 6-28-3t. Rhea Springs, Tenn.

## OUR WORK IN MEXICO.

A Series of Blunders, Lack of Fixed Purpose and an All Around Failure.

There are certain aspects of the Mexican situation that all American citizens should keep in mind. We have been greatly occupied with Mexican affairs while asserting that we were standing aloof in order to allow Mexico to fight it out and adjust her own future.

We forced Huerta's downfall by implacable opposition, exhibited in many forms and including the seizure by naval and military force of Mexico's chief seaport, Vera Cruz. We favored the Carranza-Villa movement and supplied it with arms and ammunition.

Later on we favored Villa in his warfare against Carranza. When Villa failed we gave countenance to Carranza and recognized him as head of the de facto government.

The Villa elements were reduced to a state of marauding and brigandage in northern Mexico. Our abandonment of them and refusal to supply them with munitions embittered them, and they sought to embroil us with the Carranza government.

In this purpose they were remarkably successful because of our lack of a definite policy of our own, and our apparent inability to adjust ourselves to facts and conditions.

Since we had undertaken to guard our frontier, we might have guarded it well. Instead of which we guarded it badly. The bandit attack upon the town of Columbus owed its measure of success to the fact that the officers who should have been on duty were off at another town partaking in certain social festivities.

To chase the bandits across the line and pursue them was so obviously proper that nobody of trained intelligence would pause to discuss the question. And this was what our soldiers actually did on the day of the raid.

But the authorities at Washington proceeded to do something wholly different. They strained all the existing resources of our regular army to organize a military expedition for the invasion of Mexico.

Preparations occupied a number of days. Villa and his appearing and disappearing little group of bandits were by that time hundreds of miles away, with inaccessible hiding places, always available in mountain mazes where the few inhabitants were Villa's friends.

Without the consent and against the protest of the government of Mexico which we had recognized, we proceeded with a British-like valor and a British-like stupidity, without sufficient equipment, to march southward about 300 miles into the heart of Mexico. We paralleled a railroad built by American capital, which we did not use because the Mexicans forbade us, although it was highly avoided not to seize it and use it. We avoided towns and cities, having argued in advance to do so. This was three months and a half ago.

The friction along the border became much worse, because the Mexicans were highly incensed, whether or not with reason. We needed our troops to protect the border; but 15,000 of them were halted uselessly on a long line extending southward into Mexico. —From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews for July, 1916.

### CROP FORECAST.

In the government forecast sent out for July 1 it shows a large shrinkage in corn, wheat, and oats from the final estimate last year. Later estimates may raise the total that may expect to be harvested. The forecast for potatoes is more than half a millions short of the final estimate of last year for this state, but the crop for the country as a whole is a few million bushels above the final estimate last year. That would indicate that the safest plan for our farmers is to sell their potatoes at digging time rather than to hold with the hope of getting better prices in the winter or spring. However, when the crop comes to be harvested conditions may be some different.

## THE PEOPLE WILL RULE

In the Matter of Revising Our State Constitution.

In discussing the various steps to be taken to revise the present Constitution of the state, Charles C. Gilbert, Nashville, Secretary of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention League, and also Secretary of the Tennessee Manufacturers Associations, gave out the following interview:

### VOTERS WILL DECIDE IT.

"There never was a proposition presented to the people of the state in which the voters had as much veto power as in the question of revising the present Constitution. In the first place, on August 3rd, the qualified voters of Tennessee will decide the question as to whether a Constitutional Convention is to be held. Every voter in the state who has paid his poll tax prior to July 3rd and has otherwise met the requirements of the Election Commissioners, will be privileged to say whether or not Tennessee shall hold a Constitutional Convention.

### SELECT DELEGATES.

If this question is decided in the affirmative, then the same voters of the state will select, on November 13, 1916, 99 delegates to the Constitutional Convention. These delegates need not be of any political faith or faction, but can come from the rank and file of the people to voice their sentiment in revising the present Constitution.

### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED TO PEOPLE.

"On November 16, 1916, these delegates will assemble in the Capitol at Nashville, and organize for the purpose of drafting amendments to the present Constitution. Again the people will have an opportunity to express their wishes with regard to the changes which are desired or necessary. The people of the state can go before the Convention and present their ideas as to what is needed to make the present Constitution up-to-date and then the Convention will decide upon certain amendments and these amendments will be submitted to the voters of the state in a subsequent election, the date of which to be fixed by the Convention.

### VOTE ON AMENDMENTS.

"A ballot will be provided with each of the amendments printed separately and the voter will have an opportunity to vote for one or all of the amendments just as he desires, and the amendments which receive a majority of the votes polled in that election, will then become a part of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee.

### PEOPLE WILL HAVE A VOICE.

"It can therefore be seen, that the people, from the beginning to the end, will have a voice in revising the Constitution. Not only will they say whether a Convention shall be held, but they will have a say in selecting the delegates, in advising with them regarding the amendments, and then finally, they will have a vote as to whether the amendments proposed will be adopted.

### ALL SHOULD VOTE.

"Every voter in Tennessee should go to the polls on August 3rd and vote for a Constitutional Convention and then let differences of opinion as to what amendments should be adopted, be fought out later on."

### TO DIE IN CHAIR.

Julius Morgan, a negro, convicted of criminal assault on a white girl in Shelby county, will be electrocuted in the penitentiary, Nashville, tomorrow. That is the only crime for which the death penalty can be given in this state since the passage last year of the Bowers bill doing away with capital punishment.

There is strong probability that the Bowers law will be repealed at the next sitting of the legislature, so strong is sentiment against it as the result of certain crimes committed by negroes within a few months.

If you want pencils, fountain pens, pen points, ink wells, library paste, or paper fasteners come to the Chronicle office for them.

## SUBMARINE MERCHANTMAN.

First One in History Crosses the Atlantic With Mail and Dyes.

Saturday morning the first submarine merchantman arrived in Chesapeake bay on its way to Baltimore. It had been 16 days on the way and had eluded all the watchfulness of the allied vessels that laid in wait for it.

The submarine carried 750 tons of costly dye chemicals and several bags of mail. On the return trip it will be loaded with nickel and rubber, both of which are badly needed in Germany. The vessel carried a crew of 29 men.

When the submarine arrived inside the capes she came to the surface and stood fifteen feet out of the water, she signalled for a pilot to convey her to a landing at Baltimore. As a demonstration was to be made in honor of this arrival of the first merchant submarine, she anchored below Baltimore until Sunday to await arrangements for honoring her.

This is accepted as coming close to breaking the blockade of the allies and is considered a signal triumph for the Germans.

Capt. Konig's story of the Deutschland's voyage across the ocean was told to newspaper correspondents soon after he made public his prepared statement.

"We came to Hampton Roads by the straight course from the English channel," said the captain. "We did not come by way of the Azores. Altogether from Helgoland to Baltimore were covered 3,800 miles.

"The Deutschland is built to stay under water for four consecutive days, so you see we never reached anywhere near our submergence limit on this voyage.

"The ship is much easier to ride in than a torpedo boat destroyer; much steadier.

"There is little to tell of the trip," he continued. "We left Helgoland June 23 and steamed on the surface into the North Sea. Before sailing we conducted trial trips and drills for the crew for ten days or two weeks. I had never been on a submarine voyage and the training I had all was received in the practice trips in the Deutschland.

"Everything went without incident the first day, but on the second day in the North Sea we were in the zone of the British cruisers and destroyers. We sighted their smoke frequently, but only dived when we thought there was danger of our being detected.

### THROUGH ENGLISH CHANNEL.

"From the North sea we went straight through the English channel, which is alive with warships, and on the night of the fourth day we submerged and remained all night on the bottom of the channel. There were lots of cruisers, we knew, and it was foggy. The next morning all was well and we proceeded through the channel.

"This ship can carry a cargo of 1,000 tons and on this trip carried 750 tons of dyestuffs, valued at \$1,000,000. The charges for the shipment a one will pay for the cost of the Deutschland, about \$500,000. We came without insurance, running entirely at our own risk."

"Did you bring a message from the Kaiser to President Wilson?" the captain was asked.

"No, we did not," the captain replied. "That is a plain lie."

"We will go back again carrying whatever cargo there is for us to take. And we can go without taking on any oil here. We have enough left to take us home. And I want to say that it will be just as easy to go back as it was to come over."

As he ended the interview, the captain said he expected the next submarine merchantman to reach the United States within eight weeks.

### FOR SUMMER TROUBLES.

Hay fever afflicts thousands and asthma sufferers endure torture. Foley's Honey and Tar gives relief. It allays inflammation, clears air passages, eases rasping cough, soothes and heals. This wholesome family remedy contains no opiates—a bottle lasts a long time. For sale by Reed & Barnett.